

York wear red coats, and they being on the heights to watch the enemy, gave constant alarm to the militia, who, mistook them for the enemy, and feared his getting in their rear. Finding the enemy's columns had penetrated within a mile of Plattsburgh, I dispatched my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Root, to bring off the detachment at Dead Creek, and to inform Lieut. Col. Appling that I wished him to fall on the enemy's right flank. The colonel fortunately arrived just in time to save his retreat, and to fall in with the head of a column debouching from the woods. Here he poured in a destructive fire from his riflemen at rest, and continued to annoy the column until he formed a junction with Major Wool. The field pieces did considerable execution among the enemy's columns. So undaunted, however, was the enemy, that he never deployed in his whole march, always pressing on in column. Finding that every road was full of troops, crowding on us on all sides, I ordered the field pieces to retire across the bridge and form a battery for its protection, and to cover the retreat of the infantry, which was accordingly done, & the parties of *Appling* and *Wool*, as well as that of *Sproul*, retired alternately, keeping up a brisk fire until they got under cover of the works. The enemy's light troops occupied the houses near the bridge, and kept up a constant firing from the windows and balconies, and annoyed us much. I ordered them to be driven out with hot shot, which soon put the houses in flames, and obliged these sharpshooters to retire. The whole day until it was too late to see, the enemy's light troops endeavored to drive our guards from the bridge, but they suffered dearly for their perseverance. An attempt was also made to cross the upper bridge, where the militia handsomely drove them back.

The column which marched by the lake road, was much impeded by the obstructions, and the removal of the bridge at Dead Creek, and, as it passed the creek and beach, the gallies kept up a lively & galling fire.

Our troops being now all on the south side of the Saranac, I directed the planks to be taken off the bridges and piled up in the form of breast-works to cover our parties intended for disputing the passage, which afterwards enabled us to hold the bridges against very superior numbers.

From the 7th to the 11th, the enemy was employed in getting on his battering train, and erecting his batteries and approaches, and constantly skirmishing at the bridges and ford. By this time the militia of New-York, and the volunteers of Vermont, were pouring in from all quarters. I advised Gen. Moores to keep his force along the Saranac, to prevent the enemy's crossing the river, and to send a strong body in his rear to harass him day and night, and keep him in continual alarm.

The militia behaved with great spirit after the first day, and the volunteers of Vermont were exceedingly serviceable. Our regular troops, notwithstanding the constant skirmishing, and repeated endeavors of the enemy to cross the river, kept their work day and night strengthening the defences, and evinced a determination to hold out to the last extremity.

It was reported that the enemy only waited the arrival of his flotilla to make a general attack. About 8 in the morning of the eleventh, as was expected, the flotilla appeared in sight, round Cumberland Head, and at nine bore down and engaged our flotilla at anchor in the bay off the town. At the same instant the batteries were opened on us, and continued throwing bomb-shells, sharp shells, balls, and congrue rockets, until sun set, when the bombardment ceased, every battery of the enemy being silenced by the superiority of our fire. The naval engagement lasted but two hours in full view of both armies. Three efforts were made by the enemy to pass the river at the commencement of the cannonade and bombardment, with a view of assaulting the works, and had prepared for that purpose an immense number of scaling ladders. One attempt to cross was made at the village bridge, another at the upper bridge, and a third at a ford about three miles from the works. At the two first he was repulsed by the regulars—at the ford by the brave volunteers and militia, where he suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners; a considerable body having crossed the stream, but were either killed, taken or driven back. The woods at this place were very favorable to the operations of the militia. A whole company of the 76th regt. was here destroyed, the three lieutenants and twenty-seven men prisoners, the captain and the rest killed.

I cannot forego the pleasure of here stating the gallant conduct of capt. McGlassin of the 15th regt. who was ordered to ford the river, and attack a party constructing a battery on the right of the enemy's line, within five hundred yards of ford Brown, which he handsomely executed at midnight with 50 men; drove off the working party, consisting of one hundred and fifty, and defeated a covering party of the same number—killing one officer and six men in the charge and wounding many.

At dusk the enemy withdrew his artillery from the batteries, and raised the siege; and at nine, under cover of the night, sent off in a great hurry all the baggage he could find transport for, and also his artillery. At two the next morning the whole army precipitately retreated, leaving the sick and wounded to our

generosity—and the Governor left a note with a surgeon, requesting the humane attention of the Commanding General.

Vast quantities of provision were left behind and destroyed, also an immense quantity of bomb-shells, cannon-balls, grape-shot, ammunition, flints, &c. &c. &c. trenching tools of all sorts, also tents & marquees. A great deal has been found concealed in the ponds and creeks, and buried in the ground, and a vast quantity carried off by the inhabitants. Such was the precipitation of his retreat, that he arrived at Chazy, a distance of eight miles, before we discovered he had gone. The light troops, volunteers and militia pursued immediately on learning of his flight; and some of the mounted men made prisoners five dragoons of the 19th regt. and several others of the rear guard. A continual fall of rain and a violent storm, prevented further pursuit. Upwards of three hundred deserters have come in, and many are hourly arriving.

We have buried the British officers of the army and navy with the honors of war, and shown every attention and kindness to those who have fallen into our hands.

The conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of my command during this trying occasion, cannot be represented in too high terms, and I feel it my duty to recommend to the particular notice of government, Lieutenant Colonel Appling of the 1st rifle corps, Major Wool of the 29th, Major Totten of the corps of engineers, Capt. Brooks of the artillery, Capt. McGlassin of the 15th, Lieuts. de Russy and Trescott of the corps of engineers, Lieuts. Smyth, Mumford and Cromwell of the artillery, also my aid-de-camp L. Root, who have all distinguished themselves by their uncommon zeal and activity, and have been greatly instrumental in producing the happy and glorious result of the siege.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of profound respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters, since his first appearance, cannot fall short of two thousand five hundred—including many officers, among whom is Col. Wellington of the Buffs.

WASHINGTON October 11

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following message was yesterday sent to both House of Congress, by the President of the United States. The sentiments it excited in both Houses were purely national, and almost unanimous.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress communications just received from the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, charged with negotiating peace with Great Britain; shewing the conditions on which alone that government is willing to put an end to the war.

The instructions to those plenipotentiaries, disclosing the grounds on which they were authorized to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, will be the subject of another communication.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, October 10, 1814.

DOCUMENTS.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, and Russell, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated

Ghent, 12th August, 1814.

SIR—We have the honor to inform you that the British Commissioners, Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, Esquire, and William Adams, Esquire, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, the 6th instant. The day after their arrival, Mr. Baker, their Secretary, called upon us to give us notice of the fact, and to propose a meeting, at a certain hour, on the ensuing day. The place having been agreed upon, we accordingly met, at one o'clock, on Monday, the eighth instant.

We enclose, herewith, a copy of the full powers exhibited by the British Commissioners at that conference; which was opened on their part by an expression of the sincere and earnest desire of their government, that the negotiation might result in a solid peace, honorable to both parties. They, at the same time, declared, that no events which had occurred since the first proposal for this negotiation, had altered the pacific dispositions of their government, or varied its views as to the terms upon which it was willing to conclude the peace.

We answered that we heard these declarations with great satisfaction, and that our government had acceded to the proposal of negotiation, with the most sincere desire to put an end to the differences which divided the two countries, and to lay upon just & liberal grounds the foundation of a peace, which, securing the rights and interests of both nations, should unite them by lasting bonds of amity.

The British Commissioners then stated the following subjects, as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions would be likely to turn, and on which they were instructed.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and in connection with it, the claim of His Britannic Majesty to the allegiance of all the native subjects of Great Britain.

We understood them to intimate, that the British government did not propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that, as it had occupied so prominent a place in the disputes between the two countries, it necessarily attracted notice and was considered as a subject which would come under discussion.

2. The Indian allies of Great Britain to be included in the pacification, and a definite boundary to be settled for their territory.

The British Commissioners stated, that an arrangement upon this point was a *sine qua non* that they were not authorized to conclude a treaty of peace which did not embrace the Indians, as allies of His Britannic Majesty; and that the establishment of a definite boundary of the Indian territory was necessary to secure a permanent peace, not only with the Indians, but also between the United and Great Britain.

3. A revision of the boundary line between the United States and the present British colonies.

With respect to this point, they expressed disclaimed any intention, on the part of their government, to acquire an increase of territory,

and represented the proposed revision as intended merely for the purpose of preventing uncertainty and dispute.

After having stated these three points, as subjects of discussion, the British Commissioners added, that before they desired any answer from us, they felt it incumbent upon them to declare, that the British government did not deny the right of the Americans to the fisheries generally, or in the open seas, but that the privileges, formerly granted by treaty to the United States, of fishing within the limits of the British jurisdiction, and of landing & drying fish on the shores of the British territories, would not be renewed without an equivalent.

The extent of what was considered by them as waters peculiarly British, was not stated. From the manner in which they brought this subject into view, they seemed to wish us to understand that they were not anxious that it should be discussed, and that they only intended to give us notice that these privileges had ceased to exist, and would not be again granted without an equivalent, nor unless we thought proper to provide expressly in the treaty of peace for their renewal.

The British Commissioners having stated, that these were all the subjects which they intended to bring forward or suggest, requested to be informed, whether we were instructed to enter into negotiation on these several points? and, whether there was any amongst these which we thought it necessary to bring into the negotiation? and they desired us to state, on our part, such other subjects as we might intend to propose for discussion in the course of the negotiation. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, in order to afford us the opportunity of consultation among ourselves, before we gave an answer.

In the course of the evening of the same day, we received your letter of the 25th and 27th June.

There could be no hesitation, on our part, in informing the British Commissioners, that we were not instructed on the subjects of Indian pacification or boundary, and of fisheries. Nor did it seem probable, although neither of these points had been stated with sufficient precision in that first verbal conference, that they could be admitted in any shape. We did not wish, however, to prejudice the result, or by any hasty proceeding abruptly to break off the negotiation. It was not impossible that, on the subject of the Indians, the British government had received erroneous impressions from the Indian traders in Canada, which our representations might remove. And it appeared, at all events, important, to ascertain distinctly the precise intentions of Great Britain on both points. We therefore thought it advisable to invite the British Commissioners to a general conversation on all the points; stating to them, at the same time, our want of instructions on two of them, and holding out no expectations of the probability of our agreeing to any article respecting them.

At our meeting on the ensuing day we informed the British Commissioners, that upon the first and third points proposed by them we were provided with instructions, and we presented as further subjects considered by our government as suitable for discussion

1st. A definition of blockade; and as far as might be mutually agreed, of other neutral & belligerent rights.

2d. Claims of indemnity in certain cases of capture and seizure.

We then stated that the two subjects, 1st of Indian pacification, and boundary, and 2d of fisheries, were not embraced by our instructions.

We observed, that as these points had not been heretofore the grounds of any controversy between the government of Great Britain and that of the United States, and had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negotiation, it could not be expected that they should have been anticipated and made the subject of instructions by our government: that it was natural to be supposed, that our instructions were confined to those subjects upon which differences between the two countries were known to exist; and that the proposition to define, in a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the boundary of the Indian possessions within our territories, was new and without example. No such provisions had been inserted in the treaty of peace in 1783, nor in any other treaties between the two countries. No such provision had, to our knowledge, ever been inserted in any treaty made by Great Britain or any other European power in relation to the same description of people, existing under like circumstances. We would say, however, that it would not be doubted, that peace with the Indians would certainly follow a peace with Great Britain; that we had information that Commissioners had already been appointed to treat with them; that a treaty to that effect might, perhaps, have been already concluded; and that the United States having no interest, nor any motive, to continue a separate war against the Indians, there could never be a moment when our government would not be disposed to make peace with them.

We then expressed our wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great Britain upon all the points, and our willingness to discuss them all, in order that, even if no arrangement should be agreed on, upon the points not included in our instructions, the government of the United States might be possessed of the entire and precise intentions of that of Great Britain, respecting these points, and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections, on the part of the United States, to any such arrangement.

In answer to our remark that these points had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negotiation, it was said, that it could not be expected, that in a letter merely intended to invite a negotiation, he should enumerate the topics of discussion, or state the pretensions of his government; since these would depend upon ulterior events, and might arise out of a subsequent state of things.

In reply to our observation, that the proposed stipulation of an Indian boundary was without example in the practice of European nations, it was asserted, that the Indians must in some sort be considered as an independent people, since treaties were made with them, both by Great Britain and by the United States; upon which we pointed out the obvious and important difference between the treaties we might make with Indians, living in our territory, and such a treaty as was proposed to be made, respecting them with a foreign power, who had solemnly acknowledged the territory on which they resided to be part of the United States.

We were then asked by the British Commissioners whether, in case they should enter further upon the discussion of the several points which had been stated, we could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement on the points on which we had no instructions, particularly on that respecting the Indians, which arrangement would be subject to the ratification of our government?

We answered that, before the subjects were distinctly understood, and the objects in view

more precisely distended, we could not decide whether it would be possible to form any satisfactory article on the subject; nor pledge ourselves as to the exercise of a discretion under our powers, even with respect to a provisional agreement. We added, that as we should deeply deplore the rupture of the negotiation on any point, it was our anxious desire to employ all possible means to avert an event so serious in its consequences; and that we had not been without hopes that a discussion might correct the effect of any erroneous information which the British government might have received on the subject, which they had proposed as a preliminary basis.

We took the opportunity to remark, that no nation observed a policy more liberal and humane towards the Indians than that pursued by the United States; that our object had been, by all practicable means, to introduce civilization amongst them; that their possessions were secured to them by well defined boundaries; that their persons, lands and other property were now more effectually protected against violence or frauds from any quarter, than they had been under any former government; that even our citizens were not allowed to purchase their lands; that when they gave up their title to any portion of their country to the United States, it was by voluntary treaty with our government, who gave them a satisfactory equivalent; and that through these means the United States had succeeded in preserving, since the treaty of Greenville of 1793, an uninterrupted peace of 16 years, with all the Indian tribes; a period of tranquility much longer than they were known to have enjoyed heretofore.

It was then expressly stated on our part, that the proposition respecting the Indians, was not distinctly understood. We asked whether the pacification, and the settlement of a boundary for them were both made a *sine qua non*? Which was answered in the affirmative. The question was then asked the British Commissioners, whether the proposed Indian boundary was intended to preclude the U. States from the right of purchasing by treaty from the Indians, without the consent of G. Britain, lands lying beyond that boundary? And as a restriction upon the Indians from selling by amicable treaties lands to the U. States as had been hitherto practised?

To this question, it was first answered by one of the Commissioners, that the Indians would not be restricted from selling their lands, but that the United States, would be restricted from purchasing them; and on reflection another of the Commissioners stated, that it was intended that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British dominions and those of the United States; that both G. Britain and the United States should be restricted from purchasing their lands; but that the Indians might sell them to a third party.

The proposition respecting Indian boundary thus explained, and connected with the right of sovereignty ascribed to the Indians over the country, amounted to nothing less than a demand of the absolute cession of the rights both of sovereignty and of soil. We cannot abstain from remarking to you, that the subject (of Indian boundary) was indistinctly stated when first proposed, and that the explanations were at first obscure and always given with reluctance. And it was declared from the first moment, to be a *sine qua non*, rendering any discussion unprofitable until it was admitted as a basis. Knowing that we had no power to cede to the Indians any part of our territory, we thought it unnecessary to ask what probably would not have been answered till the principle was admitted, where the line of demarcation of the Indian country was proposed to be established.

The British Commissioners, after having repeated that their instructions on the subject of the Indians were peremptory, stated that unless we could give some assurance, that our powers would allow us to make at least a provisional arrangement on the subject, any further discussion would be fruitless, and that they must consult their own government on this state of things. They proposed accordingly a suspension of the conferences, until they should have received an answer, it being understood that each party might call a meeting whenever they had any proposition to submit. They dispatched a special messenger the same evening, and we are now waiting for the result.

Before the proposed adjournment took place, it was agreed, that there should be protocol of the conferences; that a statement should for that purpose be drawn up by each party, and that we should meet the next day to compare the statements. We accordingly met again on Wednesday the 10th instant, and ultimately agreed upon what should constitute the protocol of the conferences. A copy of this instrument, we have the honor to transmit with this despatch, and we also enclose a copy of the statement originally drawn up on our part, for the purpose of making known to you the passages to which the British commissioners objected.

Their objection to some of the passages was, that they appeared to be argumentative, and that the object of the protocol was to contain a mere statement of the facts. They, however, objected to the insertion of the answer which they had given to our question respecting the effect of the proposed Indian boundary; but they agreed to an alteration of their original proposition on that subject, which renders it much more explicit than as stated, either in the first conference or in their proposed draught of the protocol. They also objected to the insertion of the fact, that they had proposed to adjourn the conferences, until they could obtain further instructions from their government. The return of their messenger may, perhaps, disclose the motive of their reluctance in that respect.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your humble and obedient servants,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONA. RUSSELL.

PROTOCOL OF CONFERENCE.

August 8, 1814.

The British and American commissioners having met, their full powers were respectively produced, which were found satisfactory, and copies thereof were exchanged.

The British Commissioners stated the following subjects as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions between themselves and the American Commissioners, would be likely to turn.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners from on board merchant ships on the high seas, and in connection with it the right of the king of Great Britain to the allegiance of all his native subjects.

2. That the peace be extended to the Indian allies of Great Britain, and that the boundary of their territory be definitively marked out, as a permanent barrier

er between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States. An arrangement on this subject to be a *sine qua non* of a treaty of peace.

3. A revision of the boundary line between the British and American territories, with the view to prevent future uncertainty and dispute.

The British Commissioners requested information whether the American Commissioners were instructed to enter into negotiation on the above points? But before they desired any answer, they felt it right to communicate the intentions of their government as to the North American fisheries, viz. That the British government did not intend to grant to the United States, gratuitously, the privilege formerly granted by treaty to them, of fishing within the limits of the British sovereignty and using the shores of the British territories.

August 9.

The meeting being adjourned to the 9th of August, the commissioners met again on that day.

The American Commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British Commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government, and that the second and fourth of these points were not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the U. States had appointed Commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians, and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

The American Commissioners presented as further subjects considered by the government of the United States as suitable for discussion

1. A definition of blockade, & as far as may be agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2. Certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures preceding and subsequent to the war.

3. They further stated that there were various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discussion, either in the negotiation of the peace, or in that of a treaty of commerce, which in the case of a propitious termination of the present conferences they were likewise authorized to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only those points which appeared to be immediately relevant to this negotiation.

The American commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great Britain upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss them all.

They, the American Commissioners were asked, whether, if those of G. Britain should enter further upon this discussion, particularly respecting the Indian boundary, the American Commissioners could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement, which they could conclude, subject to the ratification of their government?

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject must be without specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them, previous to discussion, to decide whether any article on the subject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under their discretionary powers, justified in acceding.

The meeting was adjourned.

True copy,

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, Jr.

Secretary of Legation.

Draught of original protocol made by the American Ministers, of the two first conferences held with the British Commissioners.

At a meeting between the Commissioners of his Britannic Majesty and those of the United States of America, for negotiating and concluding a peace held at Ghent, 8th of August, 1814, the following points were presented by the Commissioners on the part of Great Britain as subjects for discussion:

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and the claim of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty upon all native born subjects of Great Britain.

2. The Indian allies of Great Britain to be included in the pacification, & a boundary to be settled between the dominions of the Indians and those of the United States. Both parts of this point are considered by the British government as a *sine qua non* to the conclusion of a treaty.

3. The revision of the boundary line between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, adjoining them in North America.

4. The Fisheries—Respecting which the British government will not allow the people of the United States the privilege of landing and drying fish, within the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain, without an equivalent.

The American Commissioners were requested to say whether their instructions from their government authorized them to treat upon these several points; and to state on their part such other points as they might be further instructed to propose for discussion.

The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday the 9th August, on which day the Commissioners met again.

The American Commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government; and that on the second and fourth of those points, there not having existed heretofore any differences between the two governments, they had not been anticipated by the government of the United States, and were therefore, not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the United States had appointed commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

The American Commissioners presented as further points (subjects) considered by the United States as suitable for discussion.

1. A definition of blockade, and, as far as may be agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2. Certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures, preceding and subsequent to the war.

3. They further stated, that there were various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discussion, either in the negotiation of the peace or in that of a treaty of commerce, which in case of a propitious termination of the present conference they were likewise authorized to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only those points, which appeared to be immediately relevant to this negotiation.

The American Commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great Britain upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss them all in order that if no arrangement could be agreed to upon the points not in their instructions, which would come within the scope of the powers committed to their discretion, the government of the United States might be put in possession of the entire and precise intentions of that of Great Britain with regard to such points; and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections on the part of the United States to any such arrangement.

They, the American Commissioners, were asked whether, if those of Great Britain should enter further upon the discussion, particularly respecting the Indian boundary, the American commissioners could expect it would terminate by some provisional arrangement which they could conclude, subject to the ratification of their government?

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject must be with specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them previous to discussion to decide whether an article on the subject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under the discretionary powers, justified in acceding.

The British Commissioners declined entering upon the discussion, unless the American Commissioners would say, that they considered it within their discretion to make a provisional arrangement on the subject, conformable to the view of it prescribed by the British government, and proposed to adjourn the conference for the purpose of consulting their own government on this state of things.

The British Commissioners were asked, whether it was understood as an effect of the proposed boundary for the Indians, that the United States would be precluded from the right of purchasing territory from the Indians within that boundary by amicable treaty with the Indians themselves, without the consent of Great Britain? And whether it was understood to operate as a restriction upon the Indians from settling by such amicable treaties, lands to the United States, as has been hitherto practised?

They answered, that it was understood, that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British possessions and those of the United States; that the United States and Great Britain should both be restricted from such purchases of lands; but that the Indians would not be restricted from selling to any third party.

The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday 10th August.

True copy C. HUGHES, Jr.
Sec. to the Mission Extraordinary.

[The letter from our Commissioners to the Secretary of State, which should here follow, was published in the Gazette Extra on Friday last.]

Note of the British Commissioners.

[Received after the above letter was written.] The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, do themselves the honor of acquainting the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, that they have communicated to their Court the result of the conference which they had the honor of holding with them upon the 9th instant, in which they stated that they were unprovided with any specific instructions, as to comprehending the Indian Nations in a treaty of peace to be made with Great Britain, and as to defining a boundary to the Indian territory.

The undersigned are instructed to acquaint the plenipotentiaries of the United

States, that His Majesty's government, having at the outset of the negotiation, with a view to the speedy restoration of peace, reduced as far as possible the number of points to be discussed, and having professed themselves willing to forego on some important topics any stipulation to the advantage of Great Britain, cannot but feel some surprise that the government of the United States should not have furnished their Plenipotentiaries with instructions upon those points which could hardly fail to come under discussion.

Under the inability of the American plenipotentiaries, to conclude any article upon the subject of Indian pacification and Indian boundary, which shall bind the government of the United States, His Majesty's government conceive that they cannot give a better proof of their sincere desire for the restoration of peace, than by professing their willingness to accept a provisional article upon these heads, in the event of the American plenipotentiaries considering themselves authorized to accede to the general principles, upon which such an article ought to be founded. With a view to enable the American plenipotentiaries to decide, how far the conclusion of such an article is within the limit of their general discretion, the undersigned are directed to state fully and distinctly, the basis upon which alone Great Britain sees any prospect of advantage in the continuance of the negotiations at the present time.

The undersigned have already had the honor of stating to the American plenipotentiaries, that in considering the points above referred to, as a sine qua non of any treaty of peace, the view of the British government is the permanent tranquility and security of the Indian nations, and the prevention of those jealousies and irritations, to which the frequent alteration of the Indian limits has heretofore given rise.

For this purpose it is indispensably necessary, that the Indian nations who have been during the war in alliance with Great Britain should, at the termination of the war, be included in the pacification.

It is equally necessary, that a definite boundary should be assigned to the Indians, and that the contracting parties should guarantee the integrity of their territory, by a mutual stipulation, not to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, any territory within the specified limits. The British government are willing to take, as the basis of an article on this subject, those stipulations of the treaty of Greenville, subject to modification, which relate to a boundary line.

As the undersigned are desirous of stating every point in connection with the subject, which may reasonably influence the decision of the American plenipotentiaries in the exercise of their discretion, they avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat what they have already stated, that Great Britain desires the revision of the frontier between her North American dominions and those of the United States, not with any view to an acquisition of territory, as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing future disputes.

The British government consider the Lakes from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, or both inclusive, to be the natural military frontier of the British possessions in North America. As the weaker power on the North American continent, the least capable of acting offensively, and the most exposed to sudden invasion, Great Britain considers the military occupation of these lakes as necessary to the security of her dominions. A boundary line equally dividing these waters, with a right to each nation to arm, both upon the lakes and upon their shores, is calculated to create a contest for naval ascendancy in peace as well as in war. The power which occupies these lakes, should as a necessary result, have the military occupation of both shores.

In furtherance of this object, the British government is prepared to propose a boundary. But as this might be misconstrued as an intention to extend their possessions to the southward of the lakes, which is by no means the object they have in view, they are disposed to leave the territorial limits undisturbed, and as incident to them, the free commercial navigation of the lakes, provided that the American government will stipulate not to maintain, or construct, any fortifications upon, or within a limited distance of the shores, or maintain or construct any armed vessel upon the lakes in question, or in the rivers which empty themselves into the same.

If this can be adjusted, there will then remain for discussion the arrangement of the north western boundary between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, the free navigation of that river, and such a vacation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax.

The undersigned trust, that the full statement which they have made of the views and objects of the British government in requiring the pacification of the Indian nations, and a permanent limit to their territories, will enable the American plenipotentiaries to conclude a provisional article upon the basis above stated. Should they feel it necessary to refer to the government of the United States for further instructions, the undersigned feel it incumbent upon them to acquaint the American plenipotentiaries, that the government cannot be precluded by anything that has passed from varying the terms at present proposed, in such a manner, as the state of war, at the time of re-

suming the conferences, may, in their judgment, render advisable.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew to the plenipotentiaries of the United States, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIE,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

Ghent, August 19, 1814.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 23.

THE POST OFFICE

Is removed to the small frame house on the upper end of Main Street, next door above the residence of Mr. David Sutton, and nearly opposite to that of Maj. Gabriel Tandy.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, October 16.
"Enclosed you will find a very accurate synopsis of the President's Message of the 14th instant, which was read with closed doors—and also the official letter of General Jackson, the southern Brown. It is stated, and I believe it is true, that the American sloop of war Peacock, since she has been cruising along the coast of Great Britain, has destroyed one hundred British vessels. The British sloop of war, she is mentioned by our Minister as having sunk, is the Pelican, but Columbine of 20 guns and 150 men. The action took place in the British channel—lasted fifteen minutes, and every soul on board perished. The Peacock received very little injury.—The city of Philadelphia has become federal, owing to the union of the unprincipled faction of Leib and Duane. Messrs. Williams, Hopkinson, Milnor & Smith, all federal, are to be the future representatives of this magnificent city. So much for a union of terrorism and villainy.—Gen. Scott has left this city for Baltimore where he will establish his headquarters, as Commander of Military District No. 10.—Com. Chaney has again returned to the harbor for what purpose I know not. A 74, called the Washington, has been launched at Portsmouth.—Congress, by a majority of 9 votes, has decided to continue here. The seat of government will now be more permanent than before. The citizens are in a fermentation of delight, and from the extreme of despondency, have arisen to the summit of joy.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. H. Hawkins, to the Editor, dated

Washington, Oct. 16.
"The instructions by government to our commissioners, have been laid before congress. I will transmit them as soon as published. They manifest what has been often avowed by the cabinet the most ardent desire for the restoration of peace.

"If any thing short of power and office will satisfy the opposition—they must now cease their ill founded clamor against the government for prosecution of the war."

The celebrated Espoz Y. Mina, is said to have commenced an opposition to Ferdinand VII with 12000 men.—Supporter

The President has conferred the brevet rank of Major General on Brigadier General Macomb, for the brilliant defence of Plattsburg against the powerful force of the enemy under Sir George Prevost, Governor General of the Canadas. Nat. Intel.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Oct. 18, 1814.

The Governor and Commander in Chief, having received directions from the War Department to send a reinforcement of the militia of this state to join Major General Jackson—Orders Major General John Thomas, the Assistant Adjutant General, the Deputy Quarter Master General, and the 13th, 14th and 15th Regiments of the detailed militia, commanded by Lieut. Colonels Presley Gray, William Mitcheson and Gabriel Slaughter, into the service of the United States.

Colonel Slaughter's regiment, and that part of Col. Gray's regiment which was detailed from Maj. Gen. Winlocks and Brig. Gen. Cox's commands, will rendezvous at Louisville on the 10th day of November next.

The residue of Col. Gray's regiment (detailed from Brig. Gen. Cleaver's command) will rendezvous at the mouth of Sinking Creek, in the county of Breckinridge, on the 15th of November.

Col. Mitcheson's regiment will rendezvous at the mouth of Cumberland river on the 20th of said month.

The Major General will attend the rendezvous at Louisville—take command of the detachment, and without delay, descend the Ohio and Mississippi to such point as may be designated in future orders, and report himself to Major Gen. Jackson.

The Assistant Adjutant General will make the necessary arrangements for having the detachments properly mustered into service.

The Deputy Quarter Master General, will, with all practicable dispatch, prepare the necessary means for transportation for the troops.

The Lieutenant Colonels will, without delay, give the requisite orders to their respective Captains, and where they may find it convenient, they will designate any point of rendezvous for the whole or any part of their regiments before they reach the general rendezvous.

They will direct their Regimental Quarter Masters to provide, when necessary, transportation for their regiment to the place of general rendezvous—being careful not to exceed in any instance, that which is allowed by law and the regulations of the War Department.

By order of the governor and commander in chief,

A. BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS.

The General Orders of the 28th of July last, having by mistake designated

as a Major attached to Col. Mitcheson's regiment, a person not in commission—the commander in chief orders that Maj. Samuel Parker, of Barren county, be attached to said regiment, and take command accordingly.

A. BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Gov. Blount received orders by last mail to call out 5000 militia, to be sent immediately to Gen. Jackson. Government have received intelligence, "that the enemy contemplate an expedition against the state of Louisiana, thro' the Mobile, with intention to occupy all the country from Cape Florida to the provinces of Spain westward of the Mississippi."

Nashville Whig.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.

The Northern Sentinel, printed at Erie, Oct. 14, 1814, says, "Travellers direct from Buffalo report, that on Monday Gen. Izard marched his army up from Lewiston, crossed the Niagara river, and encamped a little below Fort Erie. It was generally believed that Gens. Izard & Brown, with the principal part of the troops under their command, would march down the river on Tuesday.

"Arrived yesterday, schr. Champion, Fraser, master, four days from Detroit, and 2 from Malden. We learn from the passengers that Gen. M'Arthur, with 700 mounted men, and 2 or 300 Indians under his command, arrived at Detroit on Sunday last. Two or three men were murdered last week at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, by the hostile Indians.

Col. Smith, with the 17th infantry, and Col. Ball, with a detachment of light dragoons, have joined Gen. Brown's army. Buffalo Gaz.

Washington City, October 15.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MESSAGE.

The President sent another very important message to Congress to-day. It comprises the instructions with which our commissioners for treating of peace with Great Britain were furnished, from their first appointment, under the offered Russian Mediation, until their translation to Ghent. A part of this message being, as we understand, of a confidential nature, we, of course, know nothing of it. The mass of letters, and extracts of letters, which this communication embraces, allowed to be made public, is considerable. Taken in connexion with the message of the 10th inst. they present a complete view of executive proceedings for the restoration of peace between the U. States and Great Britain, from April, 1813, to the middle of last August.

Our readers will not expect, in a summary hastily thrown together, a very precise account of the contents of these documents. This, indeed, would be impossible; for a great portion of them is argumentative, and, therefore, not susceptible of abbreviation. The following outline, however, is substantially correct.

The message of to-day consists of a series of letters from Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to our commissioners, addressed to them at the time of their departure from this country, and at St. Petersburg, Gottenburg, and Ghent. The dates are, from the 15th of April, 1813, to the 11th of August, 1814, both inclusive.

The first letter (that of April 15th, 1813) is the most interesting; because it was written before the downfall of the French power in Europe, and shows the terms upon which, when England was much embarrassed with weighty wars near home, the United States, were willing to conclude a treaty of peace with her.

The chief points enumerated, are those of blockades and impressment.

With respect to blockades, as the British had declared their intention of always stationing a force before an invested place, sufficiently strong to render the blockade lawful; and had, moreover, revoked their orders in council; the U. States were willing to wave that topic; our commissioners, at the same time, being instructed to procure a more exact definition of blockade to be inserted in the treaty, if practicable.

On the subject of impressment, the U. S. proposed to give vigorous effect to the act of Congress for preventing foreign seamen from being employed on board American vessels, public or private.

The President, in addition, was willing, in order to give greater force to the Congressional act, to compel foreigners, disreputable of becoming naturalized, to report themselves in court, once in each of the five years of required probation, so as to hinder alien seamen (who would necessarily be absent a great part of the time) from becoming naturalized at all, except they relinquished the seafaring life for five years, in which time, it is presumed, their habits would be broken.

The President further offered:

1. Reciprocally to allow, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.

2. Reciprocally to prohibit, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.

3. Or, to adopt any efficient precautions, or provisions, which might be suggested by Great Britain, and were not repugnant to the constitution of the U. States, for totally excluding British seamen from our ships, public and private. And Mr. Monroe remarks, that it is a growing sentiment in the U. States, that we ought to rely upon ourselves for the supply of seamen necessary to our navigation and commerce.

In other respects, it appears from Mr. Monroe's letters, that the United States claimed indemnity for various classes of

spoliations of American property, seized and condemned under different pretexts, all contrary to the law of nations.

By the letters of this message, of a date subsequent to the peace between France, Great Britain, and the continental powers of Europe generally, it appears that, impressment of our citizens having been relinquished in practice, the United States were willing to wave discussion on that head, reserving the right to resist it again if resorted to.

ATTENTION!

THE preceptor of the Military Academy returns his thanks to the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity for their liberal patronage, and informs them that his Night School will commence as soon as he makes up a sufficient class—hours of tuition from 7 till 9 o'clock.

These gentlemen that intend becoming members will please immediately to call and subscribe at Mr. Roberts's boarding house. Lexington, Oct. 21. 43 tf

Sales at Auction.

MERINO SHEEP.

TWENTY CHOICE MERINO EWES. For sale on Monday, 13th Nov. being Fayette court day, at four months credit for approved negotiable paper. These sheep are genuine merino—young and healthy—have been bred by a superior buck. Farmers and others have now an opportunity of procuring this valuable breed of sheep. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock on Short street, opposite Oliver Keen's stable. 44 D BRADFORD, Auc.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1814, will be sold at auction, Four Building Lots

Lying on Upper street, opposite the ground of the Rev James Blythe. They have a front each of about 40 feet, and extend back about 65 feet to an alley of 20 feet in width. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Terms—one-third payable the first day of April next; one third the first day of January, 1816, and the remainder the first day of January, 1817. An endorsed note will be required for the first payment, and a lien will be taken to secure the remainder. D BRADFORD, Auc.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, will be sold at auction on the premises, A LOT OF GROUND,

Lying on Short street continued, and nearly opposite the lot of Patters-n Baine and the Lodge 14, and being part of the lot on which stands Mr. Rankin's meeting house. It contains sixty three feet fronting on Short street and running back 93 feet to a 15 feet alley.

Terms of the sale—6, 12, and 18 months credit; negotiable notes satisfactorily endorsed.—Sale to commence 2 o'clock, p. m. precisely.

D. BRADFORD, Auc'r. Lexington, Oct. 17 1814.

TO THE LOVERS OF NATURAL CURIOSITY.

To be seen at the late residence of George Adams, Main-Street, Lexington.

MR. BURY—Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has brought into this country a collection of

LIVING ANIMALS,

which are as follows:—

The Grand Cassowary, of India, a bird of prodigious size, weighing 115 pounds, and will take an apple out of a persons hand 7 feet high and swallow it whole. Also, the

Simia Papia,

a very curious animal, the only one brought into this country.

THERE ARE ALSO, THE Barbary & African Apes, &c.

Good music on the Organ, Clarinet, Violin, &c. &c.

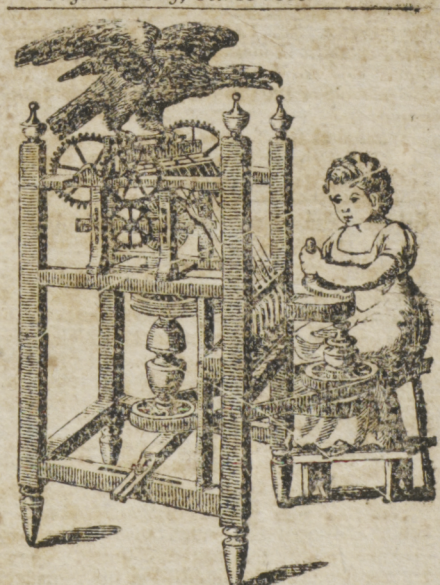
Admittance from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening—P. ce 25 Cents.

October 23. 43 2

CAUTION.

I warn the public against trading for a note given by met. John Cleveland of Shelby county, for a horse which said Cleveland had no right to sell.—The note calls for one hundred gallons of whisky on the first day of March, 1815.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, Fayette County, Oct. 18 814.



THIS useful Machine for Spinning Cotton will be seen at work at Mr. Whitney's, Cabinet shop, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's any day from 9 to 2, and from 3 till sundown. Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars. The mangle parts will be furnished for six or any larger number of spindles at five dollars per spindle.

Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to call and see this simple and expeditious mode of spinning cotton.

42 Lexington, Oct. 17.

TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Brass Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the several parts of a Spinning Machine, to be seen at Mr. Whitney's, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington.

The highest price will be given for two inch Cherry and four inch Poplar of the best quality, seasonable. October 24.—43

SHOE STORE.
HAY & BOARDMAN have just received an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES. Likewise, Gentlemen and Youths Shoes, which are now ready for sale, opposite the Branch Bank. Lexington, August 1, 1814.

WANTED.
TWO or THREE boys as Apprentices to learn the Carpenter's Trade. M. KENNEDY. Lexington, August 1, 1814.

THOS. H. PINDELL,
Is just receiving in addition to his former stock, a complete and splendid assortment of **MERCHANDIZE**, suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which he will dispose of on good terms at his stand formerly occupied by J. & D. Maccount, opposite the Court-house, on Main-street. 13-14 Lexington, March 28, 1815.

JUST RECEIVED.
Northern Cheese, French Brandy, Rum, Shad, Madder, Raisins. N. BURROWS.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.
Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by H. PALMER. Sept. 19, 1814.

JUST received for sale by J. Downing a quantity of **PRINTING INK**, of a superior quality. Also a fount of **PICA**, nearly new. J. DOWNING. Sept. 19.

TO PRINTERS.
FOR SALE—A SMALL PRINTING OFFICE, entirely new, Enquire at this Office.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment; those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts; or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection. JOHN LOWRY. HIRAM SHAW. Sept. 19.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the stand by J. LOWRY.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,
HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States. A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner. Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street. 32-14 August 8, 1814.

STEAM-MILL COTTON FACTORY.
LEWIS SANDERS and Co. have recommenced their Cotton Spinning Factory, by Steam & Souders, two and a half miles west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer, Philadelphia, upon Watt and Boulton's plan, with some of his own improvements. Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old prices at the factory, and at the store of John Scott, Jr. in town.

| No. | 83 cents | No. 13 | 125 cents |
|-----|----------|--------|-----------|
| 9 | 87 | 16 | 131 |
| 10 | 94 | 17 | 137 |
| 11 | 100 | 18 | 144 |
| 12 | 108 | 19 | 150 |
| 13 | 112 | 20 | 156 |
| 14 | 118 | 21 | 162 |

Families and Manufacturers will find great advantage from the use of the short hank in preference to the long, being more even and regular as to size and less liable to tangle from handling, particularly in dyeing. Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty threads in a skein, one and a half yards round, making eight hundred and forty yards in each hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards each, is eight thousand four hundred yards, equal to two dozen and four out of the gauge reed of 120 threads two & a half yards round. Wanted at the factory, Talow, Hogs Lard and most of the articles usually sold at market Lexington, May 16, 1814.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.
I. & E. WOODRUFF, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance. THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Pig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.
ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tonges, Door Knockers, &c. Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, ALL KINDS OF Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c. EAST OF THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Bell Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c. ALWAYS ON HAND. They have just received an extensive assortment of Saddlery, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash. The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER. Lexington, April 4, 1814.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT.
July Term, 1814.
John Moss against complainant, Charles Myers & Wm. Moss, depts. In Chancery. The defendant Myers having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules and regulations of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On motion of the complainant, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file his answer to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper, of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

A Copy—Attest, S. H. WOODSON, clerk. FOR SALE. A Very Likely and Valuable HOUSE SEPARATELY—She is about 17 years of age, and can be well recommended. D. BRADFORD, Agent. Lexington, August 15.

COLEMAN, MEGOWAN & MAJOR.
Have established a COMMISSION STORE at New-Orleans. They have an extensive warehouse for storing goods, &c. and transact every description of business in their line on reasonable terms. 20-14 May 11, 1814.

James B. January.
Has removed his office to the lower house in Frazier's new row, two doors below the Collector's office, on Upper-street. Lexington, January 31, 1813.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.
LANE & BAILEY, of Philadelphia, BRUSH MAKERS, RESPECTFULLY inform the public they have commenced a branch of their business in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend carrying on the business extensively they will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia prices, without carrying. From their long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, they can furnish Brushes of every Description. Of a superior quality, and on such terms as will be advantageous to the purchasers. In addition to their stock of Brushes, they have on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of Morgan's Patent Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lasts, &c. A quantity of Russia Bristles, for sale. The highest price given for HOG'S BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS. Pittsburgh, May 4, 1814.

PATENT LOOM.
LATELY INVENTED BY WALTER JAMES. THE Subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention, and offers Patent Rights for counties, or single Looms for sale, on what he conceives advantageous terms, to manufacturers or purchasers for domestic use. The price for using a single loom is twenty five dollars, and for the exclusive privilege of a county, will measurably depend on the population. The difference between James's and the loom in common use is this—by the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up on the beam, and the gears raised and lowered, without the aid of a treadle, by the single act of drawing up the batten with one hand, and this additional machinery is neither costly, complex, or liable to go out of repair. Some of the advantages of this loom are—any one can weave on it, and its operations being guided by machinery, and consequently performed with more certainty than by the hand, the operator proceeds with much more expedition. It is stated that those who are accustomed to both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can weave more than double the quantity on this in the same time. The degree of correctness with which this loom is here represented, may be ascertained by an examination of one now in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C. Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

As the subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention for the state of Kentucky, (Delaware and Washington counties excepted) he wishes to caution individuals against purchasing from any one else than himself, or those claiming under him, as so doing may be attended with unpleasant consequences. The undersigned may generally be found at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or at his residence near Lexington, who has for sale, an invoice of first, second and third quality Philadelphia made SADDLES. JOHN L. MARTIN. Lexington, September 23.

JAMES'S LOOM.
This exquisite machine has been visited by numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it is admired. The proprietor for this state wishes to sell out his patent right in shares to a company—and we have little doubt, that if they will be content with a moderate price for the use of it (say 40) it will be found extremely to their own profit, as well as that of the public. With the aid of Carding and Spinning Machines, which are gradually getting into use, we shall manufacture our own stuffs so cheaply, as to supersede, in a considerable degree, the same qualities of European fabrics. Mr. Richard Harris (and when we name him, we name a gentleman whose works in this city unquestionable place him among the first in the first class of our artists) speaks of this machine in the following terms: "Not only is R. H. much pleased with the indulgence allowed him of examining a machine constructed upon such perfect mechanical principles, and which performs the act of weaving with so much dispatch, ease to its attendant, and correctness in web; but when he considers that it requires only one hand of the artist to produce the whole operation, without the motion of the foot, he finds no hesitation in saying, that it has greatly the preference over any loom he has ever seen. "Convinced of its great public and private utility, R. H. is of opinion that it is highly deserving of patronage, and hopes that the knowledge and experience of its benefit will be speedily diffused through our country." Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, says, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, of the 27th ult. "I have the pleasure to send you a printed specification of the Patent of James, for his newly invented loom, which is now in operation in this city. I visited the manufactory established by the person who bought the right of this state, and of those to the South, and was much gratified. We may say with respect to the loom, what the French Society of Agriculture said of your Plough: 'America received the Loom from Europe, and returned it perfected.'"

Mr. Jefferson, of whose skill in the arts we cannot say too much, terms it "a Loom of the most beautiful invention imaginable"—and says, "Nobody was more pleased than myself with its construction."—*Edmund B. B. B.*

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List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, K. on the 30th September, 1814— which if not taken out before the 1st January, 1815, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Adams George Alexander Robt. Anderson John Alison Robert Arnold Nanty Biggs Mr. Botter John Blain John A. Bumberger Michael Blackburn W. B. Barker Ann Bowen Samuel A. Bryant Polly Benning Perkins Brady Josiah Dearlan Morris Brown Major Barden Richard Beach John Bryan Benjamin K. Bartlett George Bullock Waller Bain John Barklow William Brown Abraham C. 2 Boulden Dr. Blackburn Thomas Beall R. O. Bown Square Baskley James Black James Bailey Augustin Brown James Burch John

Carry John Cabell Mary P. R. Chambers James & Co. Campbell Eliza Christie Albert Clark Charles Clark William Chamberlain Elenora Campbell R. Eliza Colman W. H. Caldwell Allen Colvin Deluk Clark John Cawdry John Croghan W. William Caruthers Alexander Chowning Charles Deshrill Winder Davis David Dillon Charles Davis John Derrefeges Wm. Dickerson Thomas Daniel James Desha Benjamin Davis Robt. Davidson Nathan

Epperson Thos. Eades James Ewell Le Roy Fleming John Fleming James Fenwick Mr. & Mrs. Ford Ann Frampton John Fryre Henry Grimes Willie Grubbs Humphrey Geahheart John Greaves James Greav George Goodwin Loyd Graham John Granvill John Gist Doctor Thomas Glenn James Gay Hillary Graves Josiah

Huston Robert Heronimus John Hine Wildman Henry William Horsley Nicholas C. Hundley Charles Henry Samuel Hosmer Castillo Hunt Nathan Hustell Jacob Hunter James Henderson David Henry John Hooker Alexander Hardy Alexander Harris Thomas Hoskins Thomas Hosley Ebenezer Hathorn David Hudson Philip Hardesty David Haradman John Harris Nathaniel

Ingles John S. Johnson Andrew Jackson Samuel Jones Peter Jones Thomas ap Kendrick James Koser James Kelly Hannah Koonitz Jacob King Jacob Lewman Joseph Lafon Thoms Lindsey Joseph Long Eliza Long William Lee Anthony Lee Charles Lowry William Lowmyer Benjn. Lanchart Joseph Logan John Lucas Bennett Lockley Josias Lewman Sarah

Miller Benjamin Miller John Miller Joel Mathews Sally Mathis Joel Metcalf Charles Martin Thompson Martin James Morgan Nathan Morgan Peter Morgan Daniel Megowan John Maddox Nottley Morley Benjamin Milandon Monsieur Moore George E. Moore Charles C. Moore Yell

Moore John P. Moore Moses Morris M'Grannahan C. M'Gonneugh C. M'Coy James M'Affee Robt. M'Gaul H. W. M'Dowel John M'Clure Nathan M'Connell Wm. M'Corde George M'Fair Daniel M'Carley James M'Clure John M'Mullen Robt. M'Guffin Rebecca

Neave Jeremiah Neobitt James Nicholson Samuel Nixon James Nance James Nichols Richard Oneal James Owens Evan Outten Levy Prather Charles Parsons Geo. R. Parrish Benjamin Pearson Izrael Poindester Wm. Peters Hugh Penn Shadrach Posey Ann F. Patterson Francis Paxton Jno. A. Patcher Jonathan Phillips Robert Poindester Wm. Pemberton Philip Pearson Allen Patterson Wm. Revd. Powers Conrad

Rose Eli Reed Holland Rutter Thos. Richey Mary Robins Thos. Ross Ames Russell Thomas Russell John Redman Chewsbury Richards n. S. Q. Robinson D.ctor Roy Jno. B. Sutherland Mordocai Scott Thomas Scott Samuel Sanders William Sanders Capt. Scott William Saunders George Smith Jacob Steel Samuel Sanders Mary Sprague Samuel Stockton Samuel Simpson William Steel Charles Stephens Thomas Smith Daniel Smithson Jesseo Scrivener John Sprake Thos. Swiney E. Stone William Shaw John Skinworth Eliza Scott Henry Sanford Daniel Skinner David Short Payton

Thomson Walter Taylor Jno. J. Thompson Pittman Teague James Taylor Nathan. Tate Samuel Turner Edward Turner Doctor Taylor Keturah Tilford James Underwood Frans. Underwood Richard Vaughn Mr. Vaughan James Vance Robert Vinus David Watt Mary Wright Andrew Wallace Thos. M. Wilson Joshua West Robert Wilks Agnes Wilhoit John Worley J. Welsh John Welsh Jos. & Thomas Worley W. W. Welsh Thomas 2 Williams Isaac White William Wood Eliza Ward David Watkins Thos. Winant James Walker J. W. Ward Daniel Wilkinson John Wallace Samuel Wilson Mr. Young Stephen JOHN FOWLER P. M. October 1, 1814.

Persons enquiring for letters in this list are requested to mention that they are advertised.

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufacturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES acquainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old. Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business.—To those of 17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade.—Apply to R. MEGOWAN, Agent for the Loe. Manufacturing Co. August 29.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day.

FOR SALE.
A pair of low priced healthy HORSES, suitable for a hackney coach. Also, a strong two-horse WAGON, English body, side boards, cover, feed trough and harness. Also, TWO BOULTING CLOTHS, suitable for a small merchant mill. They were chosen by perhaps the most skillful miller in the state; and were not used, in all, more than six or eight days. The subscriber continues to keep Grain, Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, among which are, Kershmeres, Woollen and Cotton Corda, Calicoes, Gingham, Black and White Cambricks, an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c.—Spun and raw Cotton, Ladies' Shoes, Men's coarse and fine do. &c. &c. N. BURROWS, Corner of First & Mulberry sts. near the Jail. The subscriber has also WHISKEY, by the barrel or small—TAR, by the barrel or small—a quantity of LAMP-BLACK, in lb. papers. Sept. 12.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz: Warranted Axes Hammered Wedges Drawing Knives Chains of all kinds Shovels and Tonges Cranes Pot-hooks Skimmers Ladies' Fishforks. The subscriber having five Forges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to. R. DOWNING. Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED
IN addition to our former stock of goods a large and general assortment of **MERCHANDISE**—consisting of DRY GOODS, QUEENS' WARE, CROCKERY, &c. Which were all laid in at least 15 months ago for cash, which will enable us to sell on as good terms as any person in our line. The store is kept in the Corner opposite R. G. Dudley and Co. WILLIAMSON & M'KINNEY. N. B. We also have on hand a quantity of JONES, best spun COTTON, which is equal to any in the state, and will be sold at the factory prices. W. & Mc. Lexington, Sept. 19, 1814.

NEW GOODS.
WILLIAM GRIMES, JR. No. 44—Main street. HAS just received, and opened, in the house lately occupied by R. Megowan and Co. a large and general assortment of **MERCHANDISE**, consisting of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, QUEENS-WARE, HARD-WARE & GLASSWARE. Together with a large and general assortment of Fine and Coarse Cloths, and Woollens, Blankets, Flannels, &c. purchased at Auction in New-Orleans. All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, either for Cash or negotiable paper—wholesale and retail. New-Orleans SUGAR, by the barrel or pound 39-14 Lexington, Sept. 20, 1814.

WOOL CARDING.
Wool taken to card on the usual terms at Sanders. 32 August 7, 1814.

HERAN & MAXWELL HATTERS.
CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms. 25 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

COTTON YARN.
Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of JOHN JONES. Water street, Lexington. 34

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, opposite site Mr. John Bradford. The HOUSE on Jordan's Row, in which the Post Office is kept. 10 1/4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use with a good pair of Horses. Apply to JOHN HART. Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814.

CREDITORS & DEBTORS, TAKE NOTICE.
THAT SAMUEL LONG, of the town of Lexington, hath conveyed, assigned and transferred, to the undersigned, all his estate of every description in trust for the payment of his debts.—The most speedy mode will be adopted for the settlement of all his accounts. All persons therefore having unsettled accounts with him will please to bring them forward as early as possible for adjustment. Oct. 8d, 1814. J. M'KINLEY.

BOOTS & SHOES.
L. & G. YOUNG RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO, LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail. Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-14

Coach and Harness Making.
ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore sh'ed in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited. Lexington, December 6, 1813.